

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR MAINTAINING A SECURE TUNNEL  
IN A PACKET-BASED COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

**Field of the Invention**

5 The present invention relates generally to mobility support in a packet-based communication system comprising a secure tunnel established for a mobile terminal. More particularly, the invention relates to a mechanism that allows the mobile terminal to move so that the corresponding end of the secure tunnel moves with the terminal.

10 **Background of the Invention**

The protocols related to IP networks, such as the Internet, are developed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). One of the protocols is the IPSec (short for Internet Security), which is actually a set of protocols intended to support secure transmission of packets at the IP layer. The IPSec protocol set  
15 is commonly used to construct Virtual Private Networks (VPNs), i.e. networks which are constructed using public networks, such as the Internet, as the transport medium, but which can be accessed by authorized users only.

The IETF has also been developing support for mobile IP nodes for both versions of IP (i.e. for IPv4 and IPv6). The main results of this work are the two  
20 Mobile IP protocols, Mobile IPv4 (RFC 2002) and Mobile IPv6 (work in progress, assumed to reach RFC status soon).

In both versions of Mobile IP, the packets sent to the so-called home address, which is the permanent address of the mobile node, are forwarded to the mobile node when it is not located on the home link. An element called a home  
25 agent is located on the link within which the home address of the mobile node is located, i.e. on the so-called home link. The home agent captures all IP packets sent to the home address of the mobile node while the mobile node is not located on the home link, and forwards them to the current IP address of the mobile node, called the care-of address. In Mobile IPv4, the forwarding  
30 process utilizes so-called IP-in-IP tunneling, in which encapsulated packets are forwarded to the mobile node. Thus the destination address in the outer IP header of this IP-in-IP tunneling is the care-of address, while the destination address in the inner IP header is the home address of the mobile node.

In Mobile IPv6, the mobile node signals a change in its care-of address to the home agent by sending to the home agent the new care-of address in a message called a Binding Update. The home agent acknowledges this message by returning to the mobile node a message called a Binding  
5 Acknowledgement. In Mobile IPv4, the corresponding messages are the Registration Request sent from the mobile node to the home agent and the Registration Reply sent in the opposite direction.

Thus mobility in IP networks requires the use of home agents, which keep track of the current address of the mobile node.

10 A drawback related to the use of home agents is the high amount of protocol overhead needed to perform the above-mentioned tunneling. This may substantially degrade the performance of the system, especially in narrow bandwidth networks. A further drawback related to the current situation is that home agents are not commonly available.

15 A drawback related to the current IPSec implementations is, in turn, that they do not support mobility. Therefore, current IPSec implementations cannot utilize the above-described features of Mobile IPv4 and IPv6 supporting mobility.

The present invention seeks to provide mobility support for IPSec  
20 communication environments, such as for IPSec VPN implementations, without the above-mentioned drawbacks related to the Mobile IP.

### **Summary of the Invention**

The present invention seeks to bring about a novel mechanism for supporting  
25 mobility in IPSec communication environments.

In the present invention, secure tunnels created over public networks are maintained in a novel manner, which allows the identification and maintenance of the tunnel even if the local IP address of the terminal end of the tunnel changes. For packets destined for the terminal, the correct tunnel is identified  
30 based on the address that identifies the terminal in the network that is behind the secure tunnel, as seen from the terminal. Furthermore, the terminal sends an address update message through the tunnel when it detects that the said

local address has changed. Based on the message, the address of the terminal end of the tunnel is updated in the opposite end of the tunnel.

Thus one embodiment of the invention is the provision of a method for maintaining a secure tunnel in a packet-based communication system. The method includes a step of establishing a secure tunnel between a security gateway and a mobile terminal being located at a first address in a first network, wherein the security gateway connects the first network to a second network and the mobile terminal has a second address that identifies the mobile terminal in the second network. The method further includes the steps of identifying the secure tunnel based on the second address in packets destined for the mobile terminal from the second network and detecting a change in the first address of the mobile terminal. The method also includes, sending, in response to the detecting step, an update message to the security gateway, wherein the update message includes a new address value of the first address and updating, based on the update message, the first address associated with the secure tunnel.

The present invention thus provides a Mobile-IP-like, IPSec-compatible solution for supporting mobility in Virtual Private Networks and in similar communication systems where a secure tunnel is established.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a mobile terminal for a packet-based communication system. The mobile terminal includes tunnel establishment means for establishing a secure tunnel to a security gateway through a packet network; wherein the security gateway is configured to connect a first network to a second network and the mobile terminal has a first address that depends on its current location in the first network and a second address that identifies the mobile terminal in the second network. The mobile terminal further includes address update means for sending an update message through said secure tunnel to the security gateway when the first address changes, wherein the update message includes a new address value of the first address.

In a further embodiment, the invention provides a security gateway for a packet-based communication system. The security gateway includes tunnel establishment means for establishing a secure tunnel to a mobile terminal located at a first address in a first network, wherein the security gateway is

configured to connect the first network to a second network and the mobile terminal has a second address that identifies the mobile terminal in the second network. The security gateway further includes identification means for identifying the secure tunnel based on the second address in a packet  
5 originated from the second network and destined for the mobile terminal and address update means for updating the first address associated with the secure tunnel, the address update means being responsive to a message received from the mobile terminal, the message including a new value of the first address.

10 In still further embodiments, the invention provides a computer useable medium having computer readable program code embodied therein to enable a mobile terminal to communicate with a security gateway in a packet-based communication system. In one embodiment of the invention, the computer  
15 readable program code comprises program code for causing the mobile terminal to send an update message through a secure tunnel to the security gateway when a first address that depends on the mobile terminal's current location in the first network changes, wherein the update message includes a new address value of the first address. In another embodiment, the computer  
20 readable program code additionally comprises program code for causing the mobile terminal to establish the secure tunnel to the security gateway through a packet network.

The solution of the invention adds mobility support to IPSec-compatible implementations. The solution further allows mobility to be introduced without the introduction of home agents, whereby the above drawbacks related to  
25 home agents may be eliminated.

Other features and advantages of the invention will become apparent through reference to the following detailed description and accompanying drawings.

### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

30 In the following, the invention and many of its embodiments are described more closely with reference to the examples shown in FIG. 1 to 8 in the appended drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 illustrates an example of a communication environment in which the

embodiments of the present invention may be beneficially implemented;

FIG. 2 and FIG. 3 illustrate the operation of a security gateway in the IPSec tunnel mode;

FIG. 4 illustrates the use of IP addresses in the environment of FIG. 1;

5 FIG. 5 illustrates the operation of the mobile terminal and the security gateway in one embodiment of the invention, when the mobile terminal detects that its local IP address has changed;

FIG. 6 illustrates the operation of the mobile terminal and the security gateway in another embodiment of the invention, when the mobile terminal detects that  
10 its local IP address has changed;

FIG. 7 illustrates the basic elements of a security gateway according to one embodiment of the invention; and

FIG. 8 illustrates the basic elements of a security gateway according to one embodiment of the invention.

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### Detailed Description of the Invention

FIG. 1 shows an example of a typical communication environment in which the present invention can be applied. In the example of FIG. 1, a secure VPN is created by means of a security gateway 100 connecting a private IP network  
20 101, such as an intranet of a corporation, to a public IP network 102, such as the Internet. The security gateway here refers to an intermediate system implementing IPSec protocols, i.e. the gateway is an IPSec-compatible network element. The intranet typically comprises one or more application servers 103, which may communicate with terminals 104, 105 connected  
25 either to the private network or to the public network. At least the terminals 105 intended for users outside the private network are provided with an IPSec compatible client program in order to enable the establishment of a secure communication tunnel 106 across the public network. It is assumed here that terminal 105 is a mobile terminal. One example of a mobile terminal is a  
30 handheld mobile telephone.

The secure tunnel between the security gateway and mobile terminal 105, being located outside the private network, is established using the standard

IPSec process, which is based on the Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol, except that during the establishment of the tunnel the IP addresses are used in a manner slightly different from the conventional manner used in the security gateway. This modification is introduced in order to change the address(es) on which the identification of the tunnel is based in the security gateway. This is discussed below.

The security gateway operates in the IPSec tunnel mode, i.e. the gateway uses IP-in-IP tunneling when forwarding the IP packets originated from the intranet and destined for the mobile terminal. This is illustrated in FIG. 2 and 3. FIG. 2 illustrates an IP packet sent by an application server, or another party residing in the intranet, to terminal **105** connected to the Internet. The security gateway takes the entire packet and encapsulates it inside a new IP packet by adding IPSec information and a new IP header outside the original packet. The new packet, which is illustrated in FIG. 3, thus comprises an outer IP header **301** and an inner IP header **302**. The outer header comprises the current IP address of the terminal as the destination address and the IP address of the gateway as the source address, while the inner header comprises the original destination and source addresses of the packet. It is beneficial to allocate these original addresses from the address range of the intranet in order to facilitate routing in the intranet.

FIG. 4 illustrates the use of the above-mentioned IP addresses in the environment of FIG. 1 when an application server **103** communicates with terminal **105**. The connection across the Internet, i.e. between the terminal and the security gateway is implemented by means of the addresses in the outer header, while the connection between the application server and the terminal is implemented by means of the addresses in the inner IP header. In other words, the application server communicates with the terminal as if the terminal were in the intranet.

In current gateway implementations, the secured connections (i.e. secure tunnels) across the Internet are identified on the basis of the IP addresses of the endpoints of the tunnel, i.e. on the basis of the IP addresses in the outer header of the packet transmitted through the tunnel.

According to an embodiment of the invention, however, this approach is changed in two respects. First, the IP address of the terminal end of the tunnel

is no more used for identifying the tunnel. Instead, for packets destined for the terminal being located outside the intranet, the secure tunnel is identified based on the IP address of the terminal seen by the application server, i.e. the address in the inner IP header. When the secure tunnel **106** is being  
5 established, the corresponding Security Association (SA) is thus established for the inner address seen by the application servers in the intranet. Second, in the present invention a message is sent from the terminal to the security gateway when the terminal detects that its local IP address has changed. The message may be any message from which the gateway may detect that the  
10 address of the terminal has changed. If the terminal has packets to be sent when the change occurs, the terminal sends these packets to the gateway. The gateway deduces the new address from the packets. If the terminal has no packets to be sent when the change occurs, it can construct a dummy packet to indicate the address change to the gateway. A dummy packet here  
15 refers to a packet that contains addresses but no relevant data for the gateway.

It is to be noted here that when the secure tunnel is established, the gateway must ensure that the mobile terminal supports the above-described new feature, i.e. that the terminal will send a message when its local address  
20 changes. This may be accomplished by a separate negotiation between the gateway and the terminal or by using a fixed configuration in the terminal, which indicates this feature to the gateway.

FIG. 5 illustrates the operation of the terminal and the security gateway in one embodiment of the invention when the local address of the terminal changes.  
25 When a mobile terminal **105** detects (step **302**) that its local address has changed, it makes an address update decision. Various events **301** may trigger the decision. For example, when moving across IP subnets, the mobile node may obtain a new IP address from an access router. The terminal then sends an address update message to the gateway (step **303**). If the terminal  
30 has data to be transmitted to the security gateway at the moment of the change, the first data packet sent to the security gateways serves simultaneously as the update message, i.e. no extra packets need to be transmitted. However, if there is no data to be transmitted at the moment of the change, the terminal creates a "dummy" message, which serves only as an

address update message. This message may be an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) message, for example.

When the gateway receives the message, it uses the Security Parameters Index (SPI) contained in the message to decrypt the encrypted part of the message and to identify the correct tunnel (step **304**).

When the correct tunnel has been found based on the SPI, the gateway compares the source address in the outer IP header with the local address that is currently stored in the data associated with the tunnel. If these addresses do not match, the gateway updates (step **305**) the current local address associated with the tunnel to correspond with the source address in the outer IP header.

After this, the gateway continues to process the packet in a known manner. However, if the packet was a dummy packet, it is discarded.

For packets destined for the terminal outside the intranet, the tunnel is identified based on the destination address in the data packet received by the gateway, i.e. based on the address that is in the inner IP header of the packet forwarded by the gateway. For this purpose, the gateway stores a table that maps the intranet addresses to the tunnel parameters.

In the above embodiment, it was assumed that there is no Network Address Translation (NAT) between the terminal and the gateway. However, due to the movement of the terminal a network address translation device may appear between the terminal and the gateway and block the traffic between the two hosts. In a further embodiment of the invention, which is suitable for such network environments, the single update message **303** of the embodiment of FIG. **5** is replaced by a standard NAT discovery negotiation in order to detect if there is a network address translation device between the two hosts. As illustrated in FIG. **6**, the NAT discovery negotiation **600** includes a first message **601** from the terminal to the gateway, by means of which the gateway can conclude whether there is a network address translation device between the terminal and the gateway and a second message **602** from the gateway to the terminal, by means of which the terminal can conclude whether there is a network address translation device between the gateway and the terminal. The first message **601** simultaneously informs the gateway of a



change in the local address of the terminal. The messages use so-called NAT-D (NAT discovery) IKE payloads to detect a network address translation device and they may thus be as specified in the corresponding Internet draft "draft-ietf-ipsec-nat-t-ike-07.txt" (available at [http://www.ietf.org/internet-](http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-ietf-ipsec-nat-t-ike-07.txt)  
5 [drafts/draft-ietf-ipsec-nat-t-ike-07.txt](http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-ietf-ipsec-nat-t-ike-07.txt), visited in November 2003). Using the NAT discovery negotiation instead of a single update message, the two hosts may detect when a network address translation device has appeared between them. If a network address translation device is detected, the terminal and the gateway start to use the NAT traversal protocol, which is an extension to the  
10 IPSec, in order to prevent the network address translation device from blocking the traffic between the said two hosts.

FIG. 7 illustrates the basic elements of the gateway in one embodiment of the invention. The core of the gateway is a control unit **700**, which is provided with a memory unit **710**. The control unit is connected to the interfaces **720** and  
15 **730** of the gateway, through which the gateway is connected to networks **101** and **102**, respectively. As to the method of the invention, the memory unit stores a table **740** mapping the terminal address in the private network **101** to the correct tunnel. The same table may be used for identifying the correct tunnel based on the SPI, although a different table may be used for identifying  
20 the tunnel for packets traveling in the opposite direction. The gateway may further include a user interface **750** for operating the gateway.

FIG. 8 illustrates the basic elements of the terminal according to one embodiment of the invention. The mobile terminal comprises a transceiver **801** provided with at least one antenna **802**, a control unit **803**, user interface  
25 means **804** for creating a user interface through which the user can operate the terminal, and a memory unit **805**, which may include one or more smart cards **806**, such as a Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) card or a Universal SIM (USIM) card. The memory unit includes the software that the control unit needs for establishing a secure tunnel with the gateway, i.e. an IPSec  
30 compatible client software. The memory unit further includes an address repository **810** storing the addresses used by the terminal. The repository includes the current local IP address. When the control unit detects a change in the local address, it handles, under the control of the client software, the sending of the update message to the gateway in order to allow the gateway to  
35 update the tunnel data accordingly. As discussed above, the update message

may be a dummy packet or a packet including a NAT-D payload for detecting a network address translation device between the mobile terminal and the security gateway.

5 The data processing environment of the control unit may resemble that of an ordinary PC, and the client software, including the novel features of the invention, may be delivered separately to the mobile terminal, for example in a multimedia card. It is also possible that the novel features, i.e. the program code that causes the control unit to handle the sending of the update message to the security gateway when a change is detected in the local address, are  
10 delivered as a plug-in software module to terminals that are provided with conventional client software for establishing a secure tunnel with the security gateway. The plug-in may also be downloaded to the terminal via the network.

Although the invention was described above with reference to the examples shown in the appended drawings, it is obvious that the invention is not limited  
15 to these, but may be modified by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. For example, should the standards vary, the implementation of the mechanism of the invention may be varied accordingly.